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WHOLE NUMBER 1248

MAJ. JAMES H. PERKINS



Maj. James H. Perkins, commissioner general of the American Red Cross for Europe, has resigned to accept an appointment on the staff of the American expeditionary forces.

LABOR MEN UPHOLD WILSON

Interallied Conference Supports President in Insisting Upon Enemy's Acceptance of Conditions.

The interallied labor conference at London, England, unanimously accepted a report made by the international relations committee recommending that the conference "subscribe to the 14 points formulated by President Wilson, thus adopting a policy of clearness and moderation as opposed to a policy dictated exclusively by changes on the war map."

The conference also unanimously adopted a section of the committee's report which states that the committee "regrets that the American people have been able to reject the Austro-Hungarian proposal for a conference of the belligerents, and that the allies should make clear the identity of their views by public and collective declarations of their aims and intentions."

The committee favored an expression of opinion by the conference that the allies would be assuming a heavy and perilous responsibility by adopting a purely negative policy in their treatment of the Austrian proposals, but it urged the allies to interrogate their opponents regarding their general and particular war aims, "which have never been defined, thus imposing upon the working classes the responsibility of choosing between the solutions proposed."

HONOR FOR RED CROSS CHIEF

Highest Award for American Civilian in France is Given to H. P. Davison.

Paris, Oct. 8.—H. P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross war council, received the commander cross of the Legion of Honor. This is the highest rank in the order ever conferred upon an American civilian. President Poincaré entertained Mr. Davison and Harvey D. Gibson, American Red Cross commissioner for France, at luncheon at the Elysee palace. At the luncheon the president bestowed the cross upon Mr. Davison.

FIX RETAIL SHOE PRICES

Retail Prices Ranging From \$3 to \$12 Announced by the War Industries Board.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Maximum and minimum retail prices for shoes as agreed to by the industry, and ranging from \$3 to \$12 for men and women, were announced by the war industries board. Shoes are grouped in three classes, as follows: Class A, from \$9 to \$12; class B, \$6 to \$8.50; class C, \$3 to \$5.50.

SHELL KILLS WOUNDED YANKS

Twenty Patients, Suffering From Injuries Received in Battle, Die in Hospital.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 3.—Twenty patients, many of them already suffering from wounds received in battle, were killed when a German shell struck an American hospital several nights ago. It is possible it was a stray shell, but it appears probable that a deliberate attempt was made to attack the hospital.

Urges Divorce and Marriage Law.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Necessity for a constitutional amendment to allow congress to pass uniform laws governing divorce and marriage was urged upon the house judiciary committee.

GERMANS START RETREAT FROM BELGIAN COAST

Enemy Moving Artillery as British and Belgians Renew Advance.

FRENCH GO PAST ST. QUENTIN

Capture of Stronghold Shakes Whole Teuton System—Haig's Forces Break Enemy's Line on Fommes-Beaurevoir Front.

Paris, Oct. 3.—The Germans are moving their heavy artillery away from the Belgian coast, according to reports here.

The Belgian army, co-operating with the British army of General Plumer and the French army of General de Goutte, successfully renewed their heavy attacks on the Flanders front.

[The advance of the allies in Belgium has created such a menace to the German submarine bases that the removing of the foe's big artillery may indicate an abandonment of important coast positions.]

Big German Retreat Starts.

Along the roads running east and northeast from the St. Quentin-Cambrai line in northeastern France long trains of transports are moving back toward the Belgian frontier. Aviators of the allies have reported this first indication that the defeated enemy has begun to retreat before the thrusts of the British, French and Americans along this line.

While the battle still rages fiercely along the front where for the last five days a titanic struggle has been going on, the enemy evidently realizes that the inroads made by the allies on the Hindenburg line have shattered their famous position and made it untenable.

Military observers expect, now that a retirement is actually in progress, that the whole German line will crumble as the Teutonic armies make their way back to their next defensive positions.

French Are Beyond St. Quentin.

French troops now have passed beyond St. Quentin. Northeast, east and southeast of the town they hold a line running along the Somme from Tronquoy to Rouvroy and then along the St. Quentin-La Fere road to the River Oise at Venduill.

West and north of Reims the French have made further important gains. The entire massif of St. Thierry now is in French hands. Northwest of Reims the French have taken Pouillon and Thil and have reached the southern outskirts of Villers-Franqueux. North of Reims they have pushed forward their line to the outskirts of Bethany. There was no change in Champagne.

St. Quentin in Flames.

Heavy fighting took place in St. Quentin Tuesday night. Resisting stubbornly, the Germans were driven back to the east bank of the canal.

St. Quentin is burning at several points, according to Premier Clemenceau, who informed Marcel Hutin of the Echo de Paris that French aviators have great difficulty in flying over the city because of the smoke rising from it.

Whole German System Shaken.

St. Quentin has been taken and the cornerstone of the Hindenburg system has fallen.

Thanks to the prodigious and unrelenting efforts of the armies of General Debeney and General Rawlinson, under the general direction of General Fayolle—that fine soldier who commands the group of armies in that sector—it is a most resounding triumph.

St. Quentin's fall shakes the whole German system. Its effect will be widespread. This will be accentuated by the strong push that is being made in the upper Oise valley. The allies here are across the multiple waterways upon which the enemy so largely based his defenses. Before them lies the open country, which is ideal for tanks.

British Break German Line.

London, Oct. 3.—Wide gaps have been torn in the German line between St. Quentin and Le Catelet by Field Marshal Haig's forces. The British commander reported the breaking of the German line on the Fommes-Beaurevoir front. (Beaurevoir is 2 1/2 miles east of Le Catelet and Fommes is nearly five miles northeast of St. Quentin.)

South of Cambrai British and Scottish troops, with New Zealanders, have occupied Crevecoeur and Rumilly.

Sequehart, 4 1/2 miles southeast of Bellicourt, has been captured, as has the hamlet of Preselles, just north. The Australians had finished the



LABOR SITUATION WHEN WAR ENDS

Delicate Adjustment of Changes Brought About by Conflict Will Be Needed.

COMMITTEE NOW AT WORK

National Chamber of Commerce Has Appointed Members to Co-operate With the War Labor Administration in Devising Best Methods of Work.

Unquestionably conditions brought about by the war are to have a marked effect upon the relations between employers and their employees that will follow the war. More or less revolutionary changes have ensued with the advent of international conflict, due to readjustments required when millions of men are withdrawn from peacetime pursuits. What part of these changes, many of them favorable to workers, is to be retained remains to be determined. The questions involved, however, are already the subject of close consideration by men of intelligence and advanced thought in the industrial world. That this is true is revealed in an article in a recent number of Chicago Commerce, which remarks that, in addition to other ways in which the national chamber of commerce is co-operating with the government in war work, the committee on industrial relations has undertaken to join with the war labor administration in securing the maximum use of the nation's labor resources.

"It is the plan of the committee on industrial relations to publish to the membership of the national chamber actions taken by the war labor administration and all other government agencies affecting industrial relations; to represent to the war labor policies board and other government agencies the interests of the membership, and to influence legitimately the actions of these bodies in the direction of general policies of the chamber as expressed from time to time; to investigate experiments in industrial relations in this country and abroad, and to place the results of such research before the chamber to better relations between employer and employee."

"The committee on industrial relations points out that developments in the administration of labor promoted by the government have come about so rapidly that their implications and consequences have not been realized. Revolutionary changes in industrial relations seem forthcoming. Employers have an unlimited opportunity at the beginning of these new relations to participate in labor administration through representatives appointed from nominations made by themselves on all local boards originating in the development of the United States employment service."

New Locomotive Plant.

The Baldwin Locomotive works will build a new plant at East Chicago. Twelve thousand tons of steel will be used in the structure, which will cost about \$5,000,000. Equipment will cost \$3,000,000. The company has many contracts from the railroad administration and others are expected from France.

work of clearing out the German defenses south of Le Catelet and Gouy and had freed Joncourt, just south, of enemy troops.

French and Belgian troops have made fresh progress in the direction of Hoogled and Roulers and the British have seized Ledeghem, on the Roulers-Menin railway, according to the Belgian official statement. A British detachment, the statement says, has crossed the Lys between Werwicq and Comines.

CONSERVE LIFE IS THEIR WORK

Safety Engineers Placed in Various Government Industrial Establishments.

RESULT OF SURVEY MADE

After Investigations Had Shown That Conditions Could Be Greatly Improved the Work Was Ordered—Public Health Officials Also Active.

War has been creating a scarcity of able-bodied men. One of the most serious of movements, therefore, is that of the safety engineers whose business it is to conserve human life in industry. While the government, which is the largest employer of labor in the country, is doing to this end was told at the last meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation by R. M. Little, chairman of the United States employees' compensation commission.

Somewhat more than a year ago a survey of the establishments of the government to ascertain what is being done to conserve workers' lives was suggested. This was done between May and August of last year by safety experts, who virtually gave their services. Mr. Little reported that "in general they found about the conditions one would expect to find in large industrial establishments lying outside the safety movement, not subject to insurance supervision, not subject to government supervision of any kind. The conditions were not as bad as might be imagined, but they were not as good as we would like them," he continued. "Some good safety work had been done in various government establishments, but with the exception of the bureau of engraving and printing, an establishment of recent construction, which is perhaps as fine a plant of its kind as there is in the world, the government printing office and the mint in Philadelphia, it was not fully carried out. We had not got along very far when the investigators were convinced that we must carry over into the government establishments the whole safety movement as it had developed in the better industries of the country. In other words, there must be not only inspection and standardization of safeguards, but a safety organization—a trained safety engineer, a trained safety committee and safety subcommittees in all parts of the plants."

"By the middle of September 17 safety engineers were in 17 different large industrial establishments of the government. Recently three more have been put in quartermaster departments and several more in army and navy plants making clothing. In other words, the heads of the federal departments having in charge the large manufacturing parts of the government's activities have incorporated the safety idea in their organization and it is now making considerable progress. We are spending hundreds of millions of dollars for new ships in the army and navy. It is only the part of wisdom that the fundamental ideas of shop safety be incorporated in these new plants."

"A sanitary survey of the government's establishments is now being made by the public officials under the approval of the surgeon general of the army and navy."

Will Recruit Labor for Mines.

Attempt will be made by the employment service of the department of labor to urge mine workers who have gone into other industries because of higher wages offered to return to the mines as a patriotic duty. The employment service has already launched a campaign to recruit labor for the mines, and particularly for those producing bituminous coal.

YANKS DRIVE IN ARGONNE FOREST; BAG 100 PLANES

Americans Push Forward Eight Miles Beyond the Battle Line.

NEGRO TROOPS TAKE TOWN

New Yorkers Capture Strong German Position Which Had Been Holding Up Advance Through the Woods.

With the American Army in France, Oct. 3.—American combat patrols everywhere pushed forward in the Argonne forest north of Clerges and in the direction of Gesnes, and a foothold was gained in Brioules-sur-Meuse.

(Brioules-sur-Meuse is nearly eight miles north of the battle line.)

Strong patrols were sent out to reconnoiter in advance of our farthest established lines. All day long they kept in contact with the enemy, but found that the stubborn defense which had previously been put up by the Boches was lacking.

Negro Troops Win Town.

With the American Army in the Region of Verdun, Oct. 3.—It appears that the Germans are withdrawing from their advanced positions facing the left flank of our offensive front. (The American left wing rests in the sector of the Argonne forest.) American negro troops, operating under the direction of the French, have captured Binarville, in the sector of the Argonne forest.

New Yorkers Win Strong Point.

One of the finest feats performed by the Americans was the capture of a German strong point called "Abri St. Louis," which fell to the New York troops. It had been holding up our advance on the edge of the Argonne forest.

During the afternoon the German batteries became active and Gesnes was vigorously shelled.

An amusing incident accompanied the taking of Binarville. The colored troops explained that "it was the first strange town they had been in."

Yanks Bag 100 Airplanes.

With the American Army in France, Oct. 3.—Over 100 German airplanes were shot down by American airmen in six days of the offensive west of the Meuse river, the censor now permits it to be stated.

Lieutenant Duke Bags Balloons.

Nearly all of the German observation balloons that were destroyed fell victims to Lieutenant Duke of Phoenix, Ariz.

American airmen have complete mastery of the air on the front where our men are fighting. American pursuit airplanes, flying in massed formation, and with frequently 30 or 40 in a bunch, have swept the Germans from the air and held complete control ever since the offensive started.

This has permitted the artillery-regulating planes, the photoplanes, the observers and bombers to perform their duties practically undisturbed.

Remarkably few slow-type machines are lost, owing to the wonderful protection the single-seaters afford even in daylight raids, which are usually costly.

American airmen were extremely active in the afternoon, but encountered few German machines. American flyers bombed Beuthville (six and one-half miles north of Montaucon), while our trench mortars "strafed" German positions around Breuille-sur-Meuse.

Americans Advance Lines.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The war department made public the following communique covering Tuesday's operations:

"No. 140: Section A. During the day we advanced our lines in the forest of Argonne. Farther to the east our patrols have passed beyond Clerges and are operating north of that point on the road from Exermont to Gesnes, maintaining contact with the enemy. In the north our troops are advancing with the French and British and participating in their successes. Since September 23, our aviators have shot down more than 100 hostile planes and 21 balloons."

"Section B.—There is nothing to report in this section."

Illinoisans in Big Battle.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 3.—Illinois troops taking part in the offensive between the Meuse and the Argonne advanced more than six miles on the first day of the attack, the unit reaching its objective hours ahead of time.

The Illinois men pushed forward just west of the Meuse. Starting from the neighborhood of Dead Man's hill, they headed directly north until halfway to their destination and then turned to the northeast. Their advance was so rapid that in the region of



Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who, it is reported, will abdicate throne in favor of his son.

BIG PANIC IN AUSTRIA

Populace Sees End Approaching as Bulgars Quit.

Vienna Newspapers Describe Tremendous Sensation Caused in Capital by Ally's Collapse.

Amsterdam, Oct. 3.—The entire German ministry has resigned, according to advices received here.

Amsterdam, Oct. 3.—Saturday's Vienna newspapers which have reached here describe the tremendous sensation caused in the Austrian capital by the Bulgarian collapse. Rumors spread with lightning-like rapidity that Turkey had followed suit, that King Ferdinand had abdicated, that his palace had been blown up and that a revolution had broken out in Bulgaria. These rumors were purely untrue, but the impression remained that Bulgaria's secession had administered a grave blow to the dual monarchy.

There was a panic on the bourse where the losses, according to the Neues Journal, ran up to 190 points in some cases. The pandemonium on the Budapest bourse was such that business had to be suspended. The closing of both the Vienna and Budapest bourses was contemplated for a time. The move was not carried out, however, although at Budapest a bourse committee was found necessary to fix minimum quotations.

A dispatch received here from Budapest quotes the newspapers of that city as saying that a crown council was held Saturday, at which military measures that had become necessary as a result of Bulgaria's action were taken to guarantee an effective defense, but the government was still striving at the earliest possible moment, in agreement with Germany, to secure a peace that would absolutely preserve the monarchy's territorial integrity.

Plans are under consideration for the reorganization of both the imperial German and Prussian ministries on the lines of a parliamentary system, according to the Berlin Tageblatt, which quotes Friedrich von Payer, the imperial vice chancellor, to this effect.

SILENT AT IRELAND'S BIER

Twin Cities Stop Five Minutes as Archbishop's Body Leaves the Church.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 3.—State, municipal, civic and industrial activities in St. Paul and Minneapolis were halted when the body of Archbishop Ireland of the Roman Catholic diocese of St. Paul was borne to a grave in Calvary cemetery. The ceremony in the cathedral at ten o'clock and the funeral procession at noon were considered the most solemnly impressive events in the history of the archdiocese. Hundreds of military men attended the pontifical high mass.

Nearly 1,000 Catholic clergymen, including archbishops, bishops and newly ordained priests took part in the ceremony. When the body was carried from the church, a signal was sounded. Business activities in the Twin cities were stopped for five minutes. More than 75,000 persons from every station in life escorted the body to a small, green plot in Calvary cemetery where the archbishop, in response to his dying request, was buried among his friends.

Gerecourt-et-Druhanbourt they came upon a party of Germans just about to sit down to a luncheon in their dugout. The party was overcome and a German colonel, who was one of the group, was shot in the heel as he was attempting to escape.

The Illinois soldiers helped themselves to the Germans' lunch of pork, red cabbage and black bread. Seven kegs of beer, a supply of wine and a German typewriter were found in the dugout.